

LS,
118, Pearl.
scription,
olumes,
ALIST,
UTION.
U.S.
DED,
U.S.,
Neurality,
d, with news
ritten in a series
of Publick
People of the
of the
of enforcing
ption.
of a man,
I respect long
ve been made
into oblivion.
united events,
y, which will
in professions
they are fin-
to enhance the
ing in its
and all the per-
petual in pro-
ll informed of
Government,
ve been sup-
ection's that
t's first oppor-
will find the
factory in-
med form in
the American
every coun-
be fit for
attention; a
nteresting to
human p-
principles that
advantage
than our
t in which we
alone have at-
representative
pear, that the
ent have been
veloped, and
ent which we
in vain to at-
ms, as no
hat more cor-
eal than acc
fore, which
1 inch laing
character, is
en.
the same en-
hief author of
written in de-
our Govern-
ality which it
late Tran-
santhilized
shaken the
over, and the
at that time
measure sub-
ith profit and
every party.
at any shoul-
fures which
nd which ex-
ave been the
country.
form which
of a new pa-
ce volume—
to keep in just
events in the
uled to is Ge-
Mr. Madison

Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL

Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. II.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1802.

NO. 380.

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Auction
Room,

Rum in hds. and bls.

Sugar in do.

Coffee in bags,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Raisins in do.

Starch in do.

Tobacco in kegs, &c. ALSO,

A quantity of Dry Goods,

Viz.

Kendal Cottons,

Kerseys,

Halfthicks, Plains,

Plaids, Coatings,

Duffls, Flannels,

Irish and Shetling Linens,

German Osnaburgh,

Calicoes, Durants,

Shawls, Handkerchiefs,

Ladies' Silk Gloves,

Sewing Silks, Threads, &c.

H. and T. MOORE,

Feb. 8. Auctioneers.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,
At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue
Store,

3d and 4th proof Antigua and
Jamaica Rum in hds. and bls.

French Brandy in bls.

Holland Gin in bls.

Teneriffe Wine in casks,

Cordials in bls.

Sugar in hds and bls.

Molasles in hds.

Rice in tierces and bls.

Soap in boxes,

Queens and Earthen Ware in crates,

handsomely assorted!

30 boxes Havanna Segars,

Cotton in bales--on a credit.

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad and narrow Cloths,

Flannels and Planes,

Carpets and Carpeting.

Irish and German Linens,

Worsted and cotton Stockings,

Calicoes and Ginghams,

A variety of Muslin and Muslin Hand

merchies and Shawls,

Table Cloths, Hats,

Boots and Shoes,

Hardware, and

A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Feb. 8. Vendue Master.

Public Sale.

At the house of Mr. A. CAYOL, Prince
street, next door to Mr. M. Miller's,
will PEREMPTORILY BE SOLD,
on Thursday next, at 10 o'clock,

A VARIETY OF

Household and Kitchen

FURNITURE,

And

A quantity of JEWELRY:

Consisting of gold and silver watches,
gold necklaces and watch chains, bracelets,
ear rings, rings, silver table and
tea spoons, with a number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

Feb. 26. Vendue Master.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale on a liberal credit, or to ex-
change for Flour,

1900 bushels of excellent Turk's

Island Salt, and

40 bls. prime Beef.

I have also,

20 quarter casks Port Wine.

W.M. HODGSON.

Feb. 3.

Cash given for rags.

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the brig Little

Sally, capt. Cozens,

From Rhode Island, now landing and

consisting of

French Brandy,

Holland Gin (entitled to drawback)

Country Gins,

West-India Rum, N. England do.

Loaf Sugar,

Castile Soap, Tanner's Oil,

R. I. Cheeze of an excellent quality,

Sail Leather,

Russia and ravens Duck and Sheetings,

Cordage, 1 bale of Ticklenburgs, &c.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The said brig Little Sally, burthen

about 650 barrels, an excellent vessel and

well equipped. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

Jan. 4.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber, at his Gro-

cery and Fruit Store, lower end of Prince

street,

Fresh Oranges and Lemons in

boxes from Lisbon,

Do. figs in frails,

30 boxes fresh bloom Raisins,

Soft shell'd Almonds,

Tamarins.

Also,

Apples by the barrel,

Sheilbarks do.

Good Cyder do.

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Mould Candles do.

R. Island Cheese and Potatoes

of a superior quality,

Queens Ware afforted,

And every other article in the GROCERY

LIN.

Thomas Simms.

Feb. 6.

JANNEY & PATON

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 Pieces of Russia Duck,

30 Ravens do.

6 Chests of Souchong Tea,

Havanna white & brown Sugars in boxes,

West-India do. in hds. and barrels,

Coffee in bags and barrels,

Holland Gin in barrels,

Sweet Oil in boxes of 12 bottles each,

Castile Soap in boxes,

Shoes in boxes afforted,

East-India Goods.

Also,

The Cargo of the Schooner Lucy, captain

Snow, consisting of

43 Tons Plaster of Paris,

60 Casks of Lime,

10 Barrels of Tanner's Oil,

115 Reams of Wrapping Paper,

40 Boxes of dpt Candies.

January 22.

GEORGE KOCH,

Manufacturer of Chip and Straw

Hats and Scoops,

AT GRACEHAM,

Having entered into contracts

which preclude him from disposing of those

articles by the Box, takes the liberty of

requesting his friends and customers to di-

rect their future orders to

Messrs. A. and I. SHRIVER,

IN FREDERICK-TOWN;

with whom he is under contract for a re-

gular and extensive supply; and where

orders will be properly and respectfully at-

tended to, upon terms fully as advanta-

geous, and more convenient, than would

have been in the power of the manu-

facturer.

Frederick-Town, Feb. 12. d3w

Just Received,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

A quantity of New-England

Rum, and Liverpool Ware in crates.

Feb. 2.

An Apprentice wanted

ROBBERY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscribers' store was last night
broke open and the following Cash and
Goods taken therefrom, viz.

About 100 dollars in cash,

Cross-barred and striped coarse swansdown,

1 Piece of superfine brown cloth,

1 do. do. dark bottle green,

1 do.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, February 17.
Debate on the bill received from the Senate
entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts
respecting the organization of the courts
of the U. States."

Mr. Davis—Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to be indulged with a few remarks on this subject, which I shall submit with great diffidence, being sensible of my incompetency to illustrate a subject of such immense importance: but as I am to give a vote, the reasons that govern that vote I think it my duty to express. I rejoice that we are called upon to decide this great national question at a time when the public mind is calm and tranquil, when uninfluenced by extrinsic circumstances, we can settle a principle of such great magnitude to our country.

our country. I did hope we should have taken up this subject with cool deliberation, and I have to lament that the honorable gentleman from North-Carolina (Mr. Henderson) who opened the debate, instead of appealing to our sober reflections, sounded the trumpet of alarm.—That honorable member told us we were about to prostrate the constitution. If this really be the case, the sound of danger is proper, and we, who are about to do it, must expect to answer it to our country and to generations yet unborn. But above all, we must expect to answer for it in a day of awful reckoning. The honorable member told us. "That the spirit that had rode on a whirlwind and directed the storm—the spirit that had brought twenty millions of people to bow to a single despot, had entered this house on the 7th day of December last, and with gigantic strides was beating down all before it." When the honorable member spoke of this tremendous spirit, I was at a loss how to understand him. I thought he alluded to a spirit that a few years ago threatened to humble my parent state in *dust and ashes*, because her citizens refused to sing praises to the late administration and own its superior wisdom and patriotism. But when the gentleman spoke of twenty millions of people I found he alluded to the French nation. On a subject where the interest of the United States is alone concerned, and which furnishes matter for the most brilliant or definitive genius, I wonder that gentlemen will not confine themselves to America, and not seek for occurrences among the Trans-Atlantic nations. But I ask that honorable member if he is now prepared to degrade that spirit so much approved by the great Washington of America that in addressing a late minister of that nation he spoke the following words—"To call your nation brave is but to pronounce common fame. Wonderful people." Is he prepared to degrade a spirit that resisted the union of kings and emperors against an infant republic. This as well as other

g infant republic. This is well as other remarks are foreign to the subject but deserve to be considered. The hon. member then told us that every thing that bore the majesty of the people was about to be destroyed. The excise, he says, pledged to pay the national debt is to be repealed. Has that honorable member forgotten the agitations that this excise law cost the public—has he forgotten that the prison of Philadelphia was filled with those who resisted the law—has he forgotten, that citizen was armed against citizen, and state against state to enforce this law, and that it was carried into execution at the point of the bayonet—does that gentleman think the majesty of the people consists in holding the law in one hand, and the sword in the other, and ruling the nation with a rod of iron. The mint, he says, is to be knocked down. Surely he does not remember that it cost us twenty one thousand dollars per annum, and renders us no service—Does he think, the majesty of the people consists in useless expensive establishments, from which no good has or ever will result.

The gentleman then reads the constitution, and tells us the acceptation of the office of judge, is a contract between the government and the individual who undertakes the office, the words on which he relies are "the judges of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their office during good behavior," hence he infers, that the government is obliged to continue the office to the judge as long as he behaves

well, whether it has any thing for him to do or not, and to take the office from him is a violation of the contract and constitution. Let me examine this principle and see to what it leads. If it be a contract, it is equally binding on the judge and government—If the words, “*shall hold his office during good behavior*” mean, that the government shall continue the office during that time; it must also mean, that the judge shall fill the office during that time, and that he cannot resign without first misbehaving; which is not correct, because we know that judges have resigned, and have been removed by more eligible appointments, neither of which could be done, if the principle be a sound one; for then the contract operates unequally as the government is bound to continue an office and the judge is at liberty to vacate when he pleases. If, therefore, ‘tis a contract between the judge and government, to make it equal, the government should have the right to abolish the office when it thought it inexpedient, and the judge the right to vacate it when he thought proper, and this I hold to be the proper ground. But I make a material distinction between removing a judge from office and abolishing the office: the first implies guilt; the latter that the office is useless and abolishing it imports no blame to the judge. The office is created by act of law; the appointment to fill it is by constitutional authority: to remove a judge without proper complaint would be wrong, but to abolish an office created by law, when found useless or inexpedient, would be proper. The gentleman reads further “*And shall receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.*” ‘Tis worthy of remark that the word *compensation* is not annexed to the word *office*, but is attached to the word *services*.

This evinces to my mind that the compensation is for *services* to be performed by the judges, and not for holding the office. Thus when we abolish the office we leave no services for him to perform; but he retains his commission which we have no power to wrest from him, and the latter words go to prove it, "shall not be diminished during their continuance in office." The word *compensation* being attached to the word *service* to complete the right to compensation, there must be an office of judge, and services rendered in that office. When this law we are about to repeal passed, this seems to have been the opinion of those who passed it. For by a legislative act they abolished the district court in Tennessee and Kentucky, and created circuit courts in their stead, and directed the judges of the district courts to perform circuit court services. Where, let me ask, is the difference between our abolishing courts and a former majority doing it? This I take to be the only difference, we abolish courts and do not order the judges to do services in other courts. The last Congress abolished courts and then seized the power confided by the constitution to the President and Senate, namely, the appointment of judges in certain newly created courts.

But it is said the law of last session is admitted to be constitutional, and that we have no power to repeal it. Look at the second section of this law, and compare it with the constitution and no candid man will declare it constitutional. The original jurisdiction given by that section to the judges of the supreme court exceeds those intended by the constitution. [Here Mr. Davis read the law and constitution.] Besides this I think there is an infraction of the constitution in the 27th section, as well as in that part which relates to the judges of Tennessee and Kentucky before alluded to. As to the right of repealing, I cannot hesitate, because I believe this congress possesses equal power with the former, and that the power of making and repealing laws, are at all times vested in the legislature. If this be not the case we lose the benefit of experience, the only faithful guide to human concerns. Most of our statutes are experimentally adopted, and when we find that they one

adopted, and when we find that they operate disadvantageously, we doubtless have the power of repealing. The constitution in giving powers to congress says, they shall have power to "provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States." In another place it says "Congress shall have power to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper to carry into effect the foregoing powers." Those powers are to provide for the general welfare. Now, we think, to provide for

the general welfare, we ought to make a law declaring the late judiciary law repealed. Again it has often been said, that our government depends very much on the opinion of the people. This government is divided into three distinct departments. A late ruling party finding their power about to be wrested from their hands by the people who elect the representatives and the states who elect the senators, in the last moments of power passes a law by which they completely take hold of one entire branch of our government, and fill it with men whose politics are at war with the people—there a majority does not rule—the minority in defiance of the majority hold one branch. I ask, if this is compatible with general opinion, or the settled principles of our government. The honourable member from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hemphill, in his argument, puts me in mind of the boy

argument, puts me in mind of the boy who fights his shadow; he raised arguments for us and then combated them—the man who runs by himself is sure to win, so the gentleman was sure to triumph, because he took for us the weakest ground, and for himself the strongest.—Those who read his speech will suppose the arguments he combated had been advanced on this floor, but the fact is otherwise, he was the third who spoke, and all who hear me know that the ground he took, and called ours, was not occupied by any of us. Is this a fair and candid manner of acting? He tells us that besides the judiciary laws there are other laws that congress can not repeal—That a state is admitted into the Union by law, and that there is no power can repeal that law—that a man is admitted to citizenship by law, and no repeal of that law can affect the citizen. The reason is obvious. If a law admits a state into the Union, and the state comes in according to the provisions of the law—the law having had its effect, having discharged its functions, it becomes dead and cannot be repealed. But if congress should now say the N. W. Territory should, in the year 1806, be admitted into the Union as a state, at any time before the law takes effect, the repeal is in the power of congress—the same may be said as to citizenship. I found my opinion of the expediency of repealing the judiciary law, on another reason in addition to that of the courts being unnecessary, I mean the power they declare they have in the language of judge Paterson, to “declare a law null and void.” Never can I subscribe to that opinion. Never can I believe the judiciary paramount to both branches of the legislature; if it is, I have yet to learn it—there is an end to legislation—a

learn at--there is an end to legislation--a knave or a fool can make void your best and most wholesome laws. In the present state of things how will it affect us? The minority possessing one department of government, completely frustrates the

of government, completely frustrates the views of the other two, and governs the nation against the will of the people and the legislative and executive power. I am willing to admit the judiciary to be coordinate with the legislature in this respect, to wit: that judges thinking a law unconstitutional are not bound to ex-

ecute it ; but not to declare it null and void. That power rests alone with the legislature. But we are told this judiciary is necessary to check this house and the senate, and to protect the people, against their worst enemies. This is saying to the people you are incapable of governing yourselves ; your representatives are incapable of doing it ; it is in the judiciary alone you find a safe deposit for your liberties ; and saying also that the judiciary is the vitals of the nation ; wherein all power, all safety dwells ; that the legislature is subordinate thereto, and a mere nominal thing, a shadow without substance ; its acts perfect within the controul of the judiciary. I tremble at such ideas. The sooner we put men out of power who we find determined to act in this manner the better ; by doing so we preserve the power of the legislature, and save our nation from the ravages of an uncontrolled judiciary.

uncontrolled judiciary.

Mr. Bacon. In this bill two important enquiries are involved.

1. Is it consistent with the constitution?
2. Is it expedient to repeal those acts?

Before I proceed to speak directly to either of these questions, I must take the liberty to advert to an important observation made yesterday by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Hemphill.) In his very decent and ingenious speech with which he then favored the committee, he gave an explanation of the terms Of

ce and Court. Indeed very much de-
pends, as I conceive, on fixing accurate
ideas to these particular terms. Until
this is done, that part of the constitution
which applies to the present subject, must
remain in a great measure unintelligible,
to me at least. Fixing the true meaning
of these terms will, I conceive, go far
towards solving any doubt that may exist
relative to the constitutionality of the pre-
sent bill. This idea, there is reason to
believe, did not escape the discerning
mind of that worthy gentleman, when he
observed that "An Office" consists in cer-
tain power, jurisdiction, and authority,
conferred on a person, requiring certain
duties. The Court, the name of the in-
stitution wherein that office is to be exer-
cised. The name of the court may be
changed, and also the place where first
helden, and the office to be exercised in
another place."

Those were the words which he used.

I fully accede to his explanation of the term offices, but very much doubt the correctness of his explanation of the term court, as it is used in the constitution.— And I am not certain but that the question of constitutionality will very much depend upon the idea that is affixed to this identical term. I believe the term court, as it is used in that instrument, means something more than a mere name. Although I will not undertake to give an authoritative and perfectly accurate explanation of the term, yet I may venture to say, that, as used in the constitution, and in the law proposed to be repealed, it seems to convey the idea of an institution ordained and established for the legal administration of justice. Those things termed courts in the constitution, are vested with power, and are to exercise jurisdiction, original and appellate. These are attributes which, to my mind, indicate something more than what is merely nominal. I have considered courts as being composed of persons vested with power, jurisdiction and authority, and of whom certain duties are required, that is, as being composed, or consisting of officers, particularly of judges. And I am apprehensive that it would be not less difficult to conceive of a court, in the meaning of the constitution, as existing without officers, than it would to conceive of a legislature without legislators, or of an officer without an office. If this is not a true, and the only explanation of the term court, as used in the constitution, and in the act referred to in the present bill, I shall wish to hear it otherwise explained. If the explanation is just, I believe it will be found in the sequel of debate to go far towards a determination of the question relative to the constitutionality of the bill now under consideration.

I will now, sir, proceed to speak directly to the subject of the bill; and will consider in the first place, the constitutionality of repealing the acts therein referred to.

If it should be found to be unconstitutional to repeal those acts, no consideration of expediency ought to have the least weight. As to the mere unconstitutionality of the measure, I am apprehensive this will be found not to be a question of vast intricacy and inexplicable doubt, unless

we are disposed to make it such.

There are some things relating to this question, and which may tend in some measure to illustrate the subject about which there can be no reasonable doubt. It will probably be admitted that the constitution does not require the legislature to furnish business sufficient to employ the time and talents of all the judges, of all the courts of the United States, let the number be ever so great. It will probably be also admitted that the legislature are not restricted by the constitution from so amending and altering the laws from time to time, as may on the one hand, tend to diminish, and on the other, to increase the business to be transacted in our judiciary courts respectively, nor are they restricted from transferring business from one judiciary court to another. And if the legislature may, by way of transfer, or otherwise, diminish, or withdraw one part of the business from a judiciary court, they

the opinions from a judiciary court; they may on the same general principles withdraw another, unless specially restricted by the constitution. Consequently, they may, if they see fit, withdraw the whole in the same way.

All this, it is believed, will not only be readily admitted; but that precedents, for the actual exercise of the power of the legislature which is here mentioned, are abundantly furnished in the act itself which it is proposed to repeal. And a better authority in this particular case, cannot

probably ex-
this sci.
applies to the
prior to the
authority which
away, nor mis-
property be so
case, it is an au-
is indeed equal
am not mistake
vocally determin-
the constitution
I should be wi-
issue entirely o
principal gro

By sec. general vested in transferred courts wh sent law.

By sec. 20,
that, " all ad-
nings, and other
ture or kind so-
in any of the p-
United States,
district courts
ing as circuit c-
by are, conti-
courts establish-

By sec. 10,
court cognizance
which we
ble before
“ of all
cial autho
the marr
One hundred

By the 24th
the district co-
and for the dist-
tucky" in p-
hereby are abo-

By the 27th
ed., generally
of the United
ed., shall cease
Here we ha-
ing, by a
judicial

In short, they are not composed from the judicial decisions throughout the country, while the former are still living, and will be so for a long time.

All former law in question the circuit court question are take for granted circuit courts some gentlemen of the court abolish a which it must be a should no the consti appeal an un-

POR TI
Arrived, sh
Mariel, Cuba
lat. 43, 50, c
Mary, capt. I
failed from here
aleak eight ho
increased so r
fisting of 8
Tuesday
ed a seve
crew wen
bout two
ed, one
Cape. An
remainder wen
of them were
the fortunate c
gerald falling
did, the whole

NEW-Y
Arrived, ye
Campbell, from
December. S
Mary, Bra
pool. F
-¹ to N
Moore, S
on the 1
30 days
carried a
phi for Ju
Independent

possibly exist than what is furnished by this act. It is an authority which, as it applies to this particular case, is not inferior to the constitution itself. It is an authority which can neither be explained away, nor misunderstood. It may with propriety be said, that in this particular case, it is an authority *inter omnia*—it is indeed equal to all others; because if I am not mistaken, it absolutely and unequivocally determines the question relative to the constitutionality of the present bill. I should be willing for myself, to rest the issue entirely on this ground.—This is the principal ground that I shall take.

By sec. 10, of this law, the powers in general which, by the state law, were vested in the former circuit courts, are transferred from those courts to the circuit courts which are established by the present law.

By sec. 20, it is expressly provided, that, "all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of what nature or kind soever, depending or existing in any of the present circuit courts of the United States, or in any of the present district courts of the United States, acting as circuit courts, shall be, and hereby are, continued over to the circuit courts established by this act."

By sec. 10, it is provided that the circuit courts established by this act shall have cognizance of a great number of causes which were not in like manner cognizable before the former circuit courts, viz. "of all actions, cognizable by the judicial authority of the United States, where the matter in dispute is between four and five hundred dollars."

By the 24th section it is "enacted that the district courts of the United States, in and for the districts of Tennessee and Kentucky" in particular, "shall be, and hereby are abolished."

Here we have a precedent for abolishing, by a single legislative act, all the judicial courts of a certain description throughout the United States.

In short, Sir, the present circuit courts are not only vested with power different from the former circuit courts, but they are composed of different men; and that while the former judges of these courts are still living—during their good behaviour, and without their resignation impeachment, or conviction.

All former circuit courts are, by the law in question, *suo facto*, abolished. If the circuit courts established by the law in question are constitutional courts, as I take for granted they are, then the former circuit courts do not now exist. If, as some gentlemen contend, it is a violation of the constitution for the legislature to abolish a judicial court, the law itself, which it is in contemplation to repeal, must be an unconstitutional law. And I should not suppose it to be a violation of the constitution for the legislature to repeal an unconstitutional law.

(To be continued.)

PORLTAND, February 13.

Arrived, ship Sally, Fitzgerald, from Mariel, Cuba—On Thursday last, in lat. 43° 50', came across schr. Sally and Mary, capt. Nowell, of this port, who sailed from here on Monday last, and sprung aleak eight hours after being out, which increased so rapidly, that the crew, consisting of 8 persons, took to the boat on Tuesday at 2 P.M.—at night experienced a severe gale from the northward—the crew were all considerably frozen; and about two hours before they were discovered, one of the hands (Mr. Hubbard of Cape Ann) froze to death, and the remainder were so far overcome, that none of them were able to stand; and but for the fortunate circumstance of capt. Fitzgerald falling in with them at the time he did, the whole must inevitably have perished in a few hours.

NEW-YORK, February 25.

Arrived yesterday, brig Independent, Campbell, from Liverpool, sailed the 25th December. Spokane, Jan. 2, ship John and Mary, Brady, from Charleston to Liverpool. Feb. 7, ship Mars, from Philadelphia to New-Orleans. The ship Liberty, Moore, of this port, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th December, after a passage of 30 days; on entering the king's dock, she carried away her head. The ship Dauphin for Norfolk, sailed 6 days before the Independent.

Shipping information, extracted from London papers to Dec. 20, received by the brig Independent.

Passe Gravelend, Dec. 8. The Clarendon, Harrison, Virginia. Arrived at Cork, the Good Intent, from Wilmington. The American ship Criterion, Chafe, from Batavia, arrived at Falmouth on the 8th Dec. The Two Friends, Vose, from New-York, passed Gravelend, Dec. 13. At Cork, the Charlotte, Campbell, from Philadelphia. At Cowes, the Harmony, Call, from Charlestown.

Gravelend, Dec. 8. Arrived at Cowes, the America, Stone, from Virginia. In the Downs, the Birmingham, from Baltimore. On the 8th and 9th Dec., a most tremendous storm was experienced all along the English coast, which has done considerable damage to the piers, quays, &c. A number of English vessels are also lost on the coast of Holland.

SAVANNAH, February 9.

Extract of a letter from Mr. James Bilbo, supercargo of the schr. William, capt. Meader, to his owners in this city, dated Cape-Francois, Jan. 16, 1802.

" You will doubtless be much surprised at my addressing you from this place; but your surprise will cease when I inform you of the misfortune which brought me hither. On the 4th inst. five days after our departure from Point-Pitre, in Gaudaloupe, for Savannah, we struck on a bed of rocks about 120 miles distant from this place, called Plate Rock: this accident took place about ten o'clock at night, and we remained by the wreck till ten o'clock the following day, at which time the had bilged and filled with water; and from brushing against the rock so long, she began to part in the middle—we were then obliged to resort to our boat to save our lives, which from her size and the great distance from any land, there appeared scarcely a hope that we should succeed, unless we should fortunately fall in with some vessel; the least squall or wind would doubtless have overset her, but it being the only remedy, we embarked with a small quantity of provisions; our number (seven) overloading her so much as to admit of nothing else—even a small part of our necessary clothing we could not save. In this situation we were two days and nights at sea without experiencing any bad weather, and with the help of a small sail we fortunately made this Island [St. Domingo], all of us safe and in good health."

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

It would appear by the following paragraphs, extracted from the New-York Daily Advertiser of Wednesday last, that the late storm has been severely felt on our coasts.

" The effects of the violent gale of Monday has been experienced by the shipping at anchor at Staten Island, as appears under our port intelligence. It is to be apprehended that the schooner John, belonging to Virginia, with Mr. Morris the Pilot, on board, is totally lost. No tidings were received by the pilot boat Brothers, which went yesterday in search of them. Unpleasant accounts of disasters along the coast may be expected, in consequence of the late snow storm, which after lasting twenty-four hours without intermission, cleared off on Tuesday with a north-wester. The weather since has been extremely cold.

" The following vessels were driven from their anchorage ashore on Staten Island, below Vandurens ferry: Briga Eliza, capt. Swain, for Charleston; Eliza, Webb, do. had 5 feet water in her hold at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A schooner, name unknown, is ashore at the same place; two schooners are also ashore on Long Island. The ship Nancy for Dublin, and pilot boat schr. Fair Play, rode out the storm."

A letter from Keene, (N. H.) dated the 12 Feb., says, "Electroceeing in this State has assumed its usual activity and intrigue. The 'cats-paw' of last year has been directed by the chiefs of the sect, to withdraw from the nomination list, to make way for the United States Ex-Senator. I am very confident, however, that the latter will be as unsuccessful as the former; and that our amiable and patriotic Chief Magistrate will still be continued in office. You may rely on it, the Federalists are still recovering from the paralyzing stroke which they so severely felt on the elevation of Mr. Jefferson to the

Presidency; and they will, like pure gold from the crucible, come forth with undiminished weight."

The foregoing intelligence may afford pleasure to every friend of the Constitution and of the National Government. We believe firmly that the tide of Democracy *everywhere begins to ebb*. Rational and considerate men perceive that our present quick legislature, our governmental mountebanks, in their wild schemes of innovation on the Constitution and laws of the United States, are going too far for men who are attached to a steady, wise and permanent system of government. Rapid and material changes in the municipal regulations of society, may very well suit a set of speculators—may suit men of desperate fortunes—bankrupts in character and fortune—but commerce, manufactures, the arts and consequently agriculture, never can flourish where the laws are fluctuating—where no confidence exists in the wisdom, the integrity, or the steadiness of the supreme authority.

To the Halcyon days of Washington's administration, we look back with mingled veneration and respect—When shall we cease to feel the malignant influence of the *Moon of Democracy?* When will the *Sun of true Federalism* again arise to chase away the shadows that now darken our political horizon, and to diffuse the cheering beams of pleasure, of temperate liberty and social harmony?

That period we hope is not far distant. The scramble for office is nearly over; there has been some successful pursuits but more chagrin and disappointment—The unprejudiced begin to open their eyes and see, where are all those blessings with Democracy promised from the *new order of things*? The honest patriot perceives in the *late clamour against the Federal administrations*, nothing but the outcry of *desperate characters*, of interested office-hunters, of ambitious demagogues, whose object was *power and profit*, in pursuit of which—*truth decency, private character and social harmony*, were all sported with and sacrificed.

(Com. Ado.)

Captain Cook, of the ship Diana arrived at Baltimore, states that on the evening of the 9th of February at 8 P.M. spoke schr. Nancy, Morris, from Natchez, bound to New-York; while in the act of speaking, we were passing each other in opposite directions, with a brisk breeze from the eastward; he being under my lee he called to me apparently in great confusion, that some one was overboard; I immediately hove my falls back, and lowered down my stern boat and sent it to the assistance of the drowning, whom we should not have found, it being dark, had he not kept calling out *he should drown*. When the boat came to him he desired they would take the woman in first, although he said she was dead, which apparently was the case; when she was taken into the boat there was not the least sign of life in her, but she soon came to when she got on board of the schooner.

Captain Morris informed me that the vessel rolling heavy to leeward, the woman, who was a passenger, fell overboard; the man was a sailor and passenger, and jumped immediately over after her, and supported her under one of his arms till my boat took them up.

COMMUNICATION.

It appears, that the cotton-tree and shrub cotton-wool of the United States have well deserved the discussions which they have lately received. The return of exports, lately published, establishes as fact that our shipments to foreign countries of cotton or cotton-wool, amounted, in the last returned year, to 20,911,201 pounds weight. This is about seventy thousand bales of 200 pounds each. The highest northern situations in which this plant has been yet understood to produce, are, one on the river road to Frankford creek, 3 miles north of Philadelphia, and one on the northern road, about seventeen miles from Philadelphia.

We have reason to believe numerous experiments in gardens and fields will be made in the southern parts of Pennsylvania, and Jersey, and in Delaware and Maryland this year, with a view to household manufactures. In Delaware and Maryland, and all the country south of Pennsylvania, it is hoped and believed, that a spirited and extensive cultivation will take place. England, France, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Germany will probably enter into a very animated competition in the great business of manufacture. They cannot increase the quantity

of sheep's wool, but they may have the quantity of cotton demanded for them. The following account of the cotton made by certain foreign countries is a matter of considerable interest at this juncture:

The produce of St. Domingo
(Fr. incl. part) in 1786 was 6,500,000 Dz. of all the British West Indies, with what they drew thence from various places, in 1788, 6,500,000 Dz. of the Dutch Colony of Surinam in 1792, 9,500,000.

There is no doubt that the increase of the cotton manufactures in Great Britain since 1785, '6 and '7, has been very great. The computed quantity manufactured in the British European dominions last year, is forty millions of pounds, of which the American quantity (say 21 millions) was a very large proportion. But the demand by their competitors on the continent of Europe in 1802 will be also great. Our own coarse and bulky manufactures of cotton adds considerably to the demand. There is such a weight of candles exported from hence, besides our own vast consumption, as to require at seven to the pound, above ten millions of wicks. There is scarcely a regular city or country store within one hundred miles of navigation, in the states which do not produce cotton, but what sells cotton for spinning, weaving, quilting, candle wicks, and various purposes. Our domestic consumption is very great. In the cotton raising states, this valuable production supplies the place of sheep's wool, flax and hemp in a number of manufactories. This country, as an act of *patriotism*, will turn to the general use of foreign and domestic cotton goods in lieu of foreign woollen, silk, flaxen and hempen goods. It is our interest to take foreign cotton goods from the nations which take our cotton wool and manufacture it for us into cloathing, blankets, rugs, coverlets, and other bedding, carpets, quilting, &c.

It is a certain fact, that the Chinese make cotton carpeting, and it is equally certain that the French make cotton blankets. We are surprised to find the ingenious British manufacturers do not attempt these manufactures. We believe, the French, Dutch and Germans will intercept some of their supplies of wool. Let them then work up American cotton into articles, formerly made of sheep's wool. They have no such customers on earth as this nation, which shipped to foreign nations in the last returned year, exports worth 93,020,543 dollars. Cotton hats appear to be a practicable manufacture, and it is certainly the interest of our manufacturers to endeavor to offer to their customers both cotton hats and wool hats. Silk, fur, hair and wool are made into hats. To a person unacquainted with the art, cotton hats appear worthy of an attempt. If they were made with light drab coloured outside for summer wear, and green underparts, they would be adapted to the use of a great number of persons. If this wonderful production of America (COTTON) can be confined and exported with advantage, it must continue to yield great profits to the cotton raisers, and by multiplying them and manufacturers of cotton, it must to far prevent redundancy of grain, and meat and salted fish, as to occasion the grain and cattle farmers and fishermen of the United States to have good and certain markets. It is ever to be remembered, that it does not require rich land, but in every state it should be studied to plant it in situations the least exposed. The sea side air, and a dry air, inland, perhaps are the best.

[Relf's Gazette.]

LIVERY STABLE.

THE Copartnership of HUGHES and TOWERS is this day (March 1st) dissolved by mutual consent: those who have any accounts against the said firm will please to call and have them settled; and all those who are indebted to them are requested to settle their accounts.

THOMAS HUGHES,
THOMAS TOWERS.

THE business, in future, will be carried on by

Thomas Towers,
where gentlemen may depend on having care taken of their horses on reasonable terms.

March 2.

Printing in all its variety executed at this office.

FALL GOODS.
CUTHBERT POWELL
Has received, per the Eliza, from Liverpool,
an Importation of

Fall & Winter Goods,
which he is now opening at the store lately occupied by Messrs. A. and W. Ramsay, on King-street, and which he offers for sale on moderate terms by the piece or package.

Also,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
well assorted. Sept. 29.

LIVERY STABLE,
And HORSES & CARRIAGES
TO HIRE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he takes horses on livery, and keeps some excellent horses and carriages to hire.

Also,
A few good SADDLE HORSES for sale.
Apply in part of the house formerly the Swan Tavern, King street, to

JOHN HODGKIN.
Jan. 25. 1802.

House of Entertainment.

Randolph Mott,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an INN in the Town of Alexandria, in the house lately occupied by Captain Charles M'Knight, where he intends using his utmost exertions to give general satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom, which from his experience in the business he flatters himself he shall be able to do on the most reasonable terms.

January 5. 1802.

NOTICE.
In the case of ANDREW RAMSAY & WM. RAMSAY. Bankrupts.

The subscriber being duly appointed assignee of the estate and effects of the said Andrew Ramsay and the said William Ramsay. All persons indebted to the said bankrupts, or that have any of their effects, are hereby required to pay and deliver the same to the subscriber and to no other person whomsoever.

JOHN MC'IVER
Alexandria, Feb. 25. 1802.

In the case of Elisha C. Dick,
Bankrupt.

FIRST DIVIDEND.

THE Commissioners named and authorized in an by a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Elisha C. Dick of the town of Alexandria, intend to meet on Friday the 26th day of March next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the house of Mr. Peter Heiskell in said town, in order to make a dividend of the estate and effects of said bankrupt, when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the said commission, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the same, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

JOHN M'IVER, Assignee.
Feb. 2. 1802.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,
CONTIGUOUS TO ALEXANDRIA,
TO BE RENTED.

THE subscriber purposed, in the ensuing spring, to lay off, and lease forever, a considerable number of

BUILDING LOTS,
handsomely situated upon Washington, Fairfax and other streets extended; each lot from 20 to 25 feet in front, with the depth of 100 feet to a commodious alley; the whole commanding a delightful view of the City of Washington, the Potomac, and the circumjacent country.

As the Rent required is only 9d per foot front, none need apply but those who will convenient to build.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, jun.
Feb. 15. 1802.

Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Have imported by the ship Fabius, from Liverpool,

56 crates Earthen Ware, well assorted.

They have likewise on hand,
Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, in qr. casks; Sugar by the hhd. or barrel; Coffee by the bag—broad and narrow Hoes, Spades, Shovels and Frying Pans, And a variety of German Linens.

Feb. 5. 1802.

The term of Partnership
existing under the firm of

Thompson & Veitch,
expired on the 25th of December, 1801: All business relating to that firm will be settled by the subscribers at their counting room on King street.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

Who offer for Sale, on liberal
terms, the following Property, viz.

Two Tracts of Land in Lou-
doun county, one of which is situate near the Gum Spring, being well timbered, and containing four hundred acres—the other near Broad Run Church, containing four hundred acres, (adjoining the lands of George Lee) on which there is an extensive peach orchard: late the property of John Spencer.

One Lot of lease Land, in the
Manor of Leeds, Fauquier county, containing two hundred acres: late the property of Aquila Davis.

One Tract of Land in Ran-
dolph county, containing five hundred acres (said to be very valuable) situate on the south side of Gladys Creek: late the property of Patrick Dougherty.

One other Tract in Hamp-
shire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, containing 400 acres: formerly the property of Daniel Jones.

One other Tract called Ferti-
lity, containing two hundred and sixty acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania, situate on the Monongahela, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's Ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry, binding three quarters of a mile on said river. A considerable proportion of said tract is bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and about 60 acres under cultivation; the remainder very heavily timbered.

One other Tract containing
one thousand acres, on Green River, in the state of Kentucky; being part of the military lands formerly belonging to G. Rice, deceased.

One House and Lot in Charles
Town, Jefferson county, on the Main street leading from Harper's Ferry to Winchester, occupied by Adam Haun.

A vacant Lot in said town,
situate on the same street, adjoining the store of Thomas Hammand.

Two handsome three story
brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses to each, situate on Pennsylvania avenue in the City of Washington: at present occupied by John Coyle and Benjamin G. Orr.

A Brick dwelling House in
George Town, opposite the wharf occupied by George King, together with part of said wharf.

A Brick dwelling House in
the town of Alexandria, situated on Prince street, between Fairfax and Royal streets: lately occupied by Charles Turner.

A corner Lot on Prince and
Royal streets, adjoining said brick house.

The vacant Lots on Prince
street, on the east side of said brick house. The situation of the above property is equal to any in the town for business.

A House and Lot on King
street: now occupied by S. Snowden and Co.

A Lot fronting fifty six feet
on Prince street, and extending back 119 feet, bounded by an alley on the south: on part of said lot is the warehouse occupied by Hugh Smith.

A Lot on the west side of
Washington street, between Prince and Duke streets.

FOR SALE,
On Credit, or for Cash, as may suit purchasers,

That Lot with the House
thereon, lately possessed by Mr. Jones, Coachmaker, situated on Fairfax Street, near the centre of the square formed by Queen and Cameron Streets, running parallel with said Streets 123 feet 5 inches, and fronting on Fairfax Street 39 feet 1/2 inches, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley adjoining.

Also,
That convenient Lot, with the very complete and substantial Buildings thereon, in the town of Dumfries, occupied by Mr. E. Smock. COLIN AULD.

Alexandria, January 4. 1802.

New Novel.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THE LIFE OF

JASON FAIRBANKS:

A NOVEL,

FOUNDED ON FACT.

WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF HIS

TRIAL AND EXECUTION.

By a Gentleman of Massachusetts.

Extract from the Preface.

"IN recording the actions of those persons, whose lives are to be martyrs—examples of the passions, and the dreadful consequences of their unlimited indulgence—prudence, as well as sensibility and principle, should prompt us to do it in such a manner, as to unite the greatest possible utility to the public, with the least possible injury to the feelings of their friends. On the former principle, the style should not be too much elevated, nor should it be too highly charged with that kind of sentiment, which, however fashionable it may be, tends only minister to the refinement and corruption of a pampered imagination."

"As the facts in themselves stand in no need of colouring or embellishment to heighten their effect—so neither will the simplicity of the moral, which so naturally flows from them, derive any new force from rhetorical decoration. The style therefore should be simple and narrative without affectation or false sentiment, in order to strike with undivided impression; the curiosity, as well as the understanding of the youthful and gay. It should be intermingled with such reflections and remarks only, as are intimately connected with the events, and flow immediately from them."

"The History of JASON FAIRBANKS, must necessarily be a kind of History of the Human Heart, wandering under the delusions of a disordered imagination, irresistible passions, and perhaps the poisonous consequences of wicked and visionary theories, while effects could indeed feel, but whose falsehood and sophistry, he had neither the maturity of judgment nor learning, to despise or detect."

"The mind revolts from evident falsehood, and fiction loses its force, when it departs from the resemblance of reality. As the action, therefore, and the incidents are extremely limited, and the recency of the event, (however pious might be the intention) precludes the substitution of general fiction, such only can be introduced, as is in the most intimate analogy with the subject, and might be supposed reality, without any violation of truth or probability. The gravest historians furnish from their own stock, the speeches of their orators, and the harangues of their heroes; and the wife saying they put into the mouths of all their great men, serve to illustrate in the most striking point of view, the manners of thinking most peculiar to the characters and the situations of those they celebrate.—Thus far, then, an author may be allowed to proceed, justified by authority, and invited by public good;—whatever sentiments, therefore, may be supposed analogous to those opinions, and illustrative of those dispositions, which produced the various incidents, and eventually the tragic scene in which the whole terminated, may be considered as the faithful transcript, notwithstanding what was actually written or spoken, but of what was thought and intended by the principal actor in this fatal catastrophe."

CONDITIONS.

It shall be printed on the finest paper, with a new and handsome type, forming a volume neatly bound and lettered, of between three and four hundred pages, duodecimo.

To subscribers, the price will be one dollar:

to non-subscribers, one dollar and twenty-five cents. Those who subscribe, or procure subscriptions for eight, shall have one gratis.

The names of the subscribers (if requested) shall be alphabetically arranged, and printed at the end of the volume, with the number of copies they subscribe for.

The work will be put to press as soon as 600 subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions will be received at the office of the Alexandria Advertiser.

Boston, January, 1802.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars a volume.

To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Booksellers in Alexandria.

New York, January, 1802.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained, and finished with the utmost expedition.

II. Where practicable, the books shall be forwarded, free of expence, to such places as may be designated, and a person appointed to deliver them.

III. It shall be printed on a superfine medium paper, with a neat type, handsomely bound and lettered, and delivered to subscribers at Two Dollars a volume.

To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced.

IV. Subscribers to pay, where convenient, one dollar in advance.

Subscriptions received at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, and by the different Booksellers in Alexandria.

New York, January, 1802.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN & CO.

PROPOSALS,

By G. F. HOPKINS, No. 118, Pearl

street, New-York,

For publishing by Subscription,

In two handsome octavo volumes.

THE FEDERALIST,

ON

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

BY PUBLIUS.

WRITTEN IN 1788.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

PACIFICUS,

ON

The Proclamation of Neutrality,

WRITTEN IN 1793.

The whole revised and corrected, with new passages and notes.

THE FEDERALIST was written in a series

of numbers, under the signature of Publius, shortly after the promulgation of the Federal Constitution, and addressed to the People of the State of New-York, with the design of enforcing the propriety and necessity of its adoption.

It is principally the production of a man, whose name will be held in sacred respect long after the plottish attempts which have been made to slander his fame shall have sunk into oblivion. Two other gentlemen, of distinguished talents, occasionally contributed some essays, which will be marked in the publication.

All parties seem at length united in professions of regard for the Constitution; if they are sincere, the consideration cannot fail to enhance the value of a work, which, by employing in its favor all the energy of argument, and all the persuasion of eloquence, was eminently useful in promoting its general ratification.

Whoever is desirous of being well informed of the principles and provisions of our Government, and the manner in which they have been supported and vindicated, of the objections that were made to the Constitution by its first opponents, and how they were answered, will find these volumes fraught with ample and satisfactory instruction. The study of them must form an essential part of the education of the American statesman. Politicians, indeed, of every country, will here discover materials in the science of Government well worthy of their attention; a science, of all others, the most interesting to mankind, as it most deeply concerns human happiness.

The Federalist contains principles that may be remembered and studied with advantage by all classes of men in other countries than our own, and in other ages than that in which we live.

The People of America alone have afforded the example of a pure Representative Republic. In this work it will appear, that the principles of this form of Government have been well understood, and thoroughly developed, and should, unfortunately, the experiment which we have made, hereafter fail, it will be vain to attempt the renewal of similar systems, as no rational hope can be entertained, that more correct notions on this subject will prevail than are here exhibited.

To prefer these papers, therefore, which have so much intrinsic merit, and such lasting utility, in a dress suitable to their character, is the inducement to their re-publication.

PACIFICUS is from the pen of the same enlightened statesman who was the chief author of the Federalist. These Essays were written in defense of the first leading step which our Government took to preserve that Neutrality which it continued to maintain during the late Transatlantic conflict; a conflict which has annihilated the minor powers of Europe, and shaken the civilized world.

Now that the storm has passed over, and the angry and tumultuous passions which at that time agitated our country, have in some measure subsided, these papers will be read with profit and pleasure by the intelligent man of every party. Candor will probably wonder, that any should have doubted of the fitness of the measures which this writer has so ably advocated, and which experience has so forcibly proved to have been the best adapted to the interests of the country.

To give to these latter Essays a form which shall outlive the fleeting impressions of a newspaper, they are incorporated in these volumes.—Publius and Pacificus will serve to keep in just remembrance two very important events in the history of our country.

The first gentleman here alluded to is General Hamilton—the other two, Mr. Madison and Mr. Jay.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Work shall be put to press immediately after 400 subscribers are obtained,

and finished with the utmost expedition.